THE BEDFORD GAETTZE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year
☞No subscription taken for less than six months.
☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.
☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3024

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1862. VOL. 6. NO. 9

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
½ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square: and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

THE VIEWS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is an extract from the last speech that Mr. Douglas ever made as a Senator of the United States. It was delivered in the United States Senate on the 15th of March, just before Mr. Douglas left the Senate chamber never again to enter it.

"I prefer such an *amicable settlement* to peaceable disunion; and I *prefer it a thousand times to civil war.* If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton states which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those states, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border states (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded states that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the government in that mode. *You can do it in no other.*

"WAR IS DISUNION, WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION. Hence disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; *while every disunionist*, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction is the advocate of peaceful secession *or of war*, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. *I have too much respect for his intellect to believe for a moment, that there is a man for war that is not a disunionist per se.* Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws and collecting revenues, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes—the one open, the other a secret disunionist. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; *the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war;* but if the Union must be temporarily broken by revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* government by some of the states, let no act be done that will prevent the restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a government. 'Have we got a government?' is the question, and we are told we must test the question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, 'Have we a government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Government?' and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles the First attempted to collect the ships' money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard to the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government.' When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, 'Let us show that we have a Government!' When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, 'No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'Have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the laws.

"*The War* has had many motives for its commencement; *it can have but one result*, whether it lasts one year or fifty years—*final, eternal separation, disunion. As for the conquest and subjugation of the South I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you by assuming that you dream of it as* AT ANY TIME OR IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: 'My Lords, you cannot conquer America.' A public debt of hundreds of millions weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties.—Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a republican form of government hereafter in the North and West.

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that government which drew its sword upon its own people, when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever 10,000,000 people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides and their family altars are in danger, IT BECOMES A WISE GOVERNMENT TO LISTEN TO THE APPEAL AND REMOVE THE APPREHENSION. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

SPEECH OF
HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
OF ILLINOIS,
At the Democratic Mass Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1862.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—It has been my pride and pleasure frequently to allude to the greatness of our country, and the prosperity and happiness of our people. The sun of heaven never shone upon a people so prosperous and happy as we were two years ago. Our people from three millions had increased to thirty millions. From a little line of population along the Atlantic, we had grown and spread until our shores were washed by two oceans.—We had stretched out our farms from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico. We embraced every quality of soil and every kind of production. The sails of our commerce whitened every sea, and the happy American tar, standing upon the deck of his vessel, looking up at the stars and stripes floating gloriously above him, and felt that in that flag he had safety and protection everywhere. Around every fireside were contentment, happiness and plenty. But what is the scene that meets our eyes at the present time?—From the plow and from the anvil—from the pulpit, [illegible] justice—we are hurrying to arms.

The Union has assumed the appearance of one vast military camp. The tax gatherer, too, will soon be upon us, to wring from us our substance. There are grave and important questions for us to decide. How can we return to that happiness and prosperity which we once enjoyed? I would answer, it can only be done by enforcing everywhere the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Whatever amount of power is necessary, and in whatever form to enforce that principle, ought to be and must be employed. A rebellion embracing thousands of our former fellow-citizens arrayed in arms against the Government must be put down by force of arms. And at the same time that this is being done for the rebellion in the South, that class of our fellow-citizens in other parts of the country who are seeking by other means than those of cannon shot and bayonets to destroy the Government, must be driven out of power and place, and other men, who will acknowledge their obligations and perform their duty to the country, must be put in their places.

To accomplish that object depends upon you and upon me, but more upon you than upon me. You will have to begin the work right here. If you have begun this work, as I trust in God you have, let me urge you to keep it up by every means in your power—for, remember, the Government, the very existence of the country, depends upon it.

I am aware, my fellow citizens, that those persons who have deceived you heretofore will endeavor to do it again.—They always promise what your interests seem to demand, but their performance is very poor.

Let us inquire a little into the past history of these men, and see whether they deserve to be trusted for the future. You remember that a few years ago we warned the people that the formation of sectional parties was dangerous to the Union and the Constitution. You will recollect that these men then sneeringly said to us that we were "Constitutional Union Savers." They told you then that all our talk about danger to the Union and the Constitution was the merest braggadocia. They asserted that there was no danger of the South seceding—that you could not get them out of the Union—their slaves would up and murder them. Well, we did not find that exactly the case, did we? These men cheated you then, didn't they? Some of them cheated themselves; others, and by far the largest portion of the party, did not, although they cheated you.

Well we passed along as usual, and what turned up next? When there began to be signs of trouble in the Southern country, we conservative men stepped forward and said, "Let us compromise."—They replied, "No; we will never compromise with rebels in arms!" They professed the profoundest contempt for the South, —said our women should go down there and drive them all together into the Southern ocean —it was a mere breakfast spell. Again they cheated you. Again they proved false prophets, and, like false prophets of old, they ought all to be stoned to death. [Cheers and laughter.] No; they would not compromise. They wanted a little blood-letting—it was absolutely necessary to the future peace. They said it would not come to much; these people down South would not fight at all. And at length your President called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, and you were told that they would make rapid work of the rebellion. It was to be annihilated at a single blow.—So said those men. Well how does the matter stand now? We have already mustered in six hundred and ninety-three thousand and still there is room for more. [Laughter.] Ah my friends, these men were never more mistaken in their lives than when they assumed to place such a slight value upon the rebellion and the people of the South. It is no particular credit to any American to say that he will fight; that is one quality which is common to the whole American race.—They have always displayed that characteristic wherever they have been. These men, therefore, when they told you that Southern people would not fight, either did not exactly understand the subject, or they willfully misled you.

Well what next? They come now, after they have found out that Southern soldiers will fight, they come to you again and cry, "We have been mistaken this time, but we have it now—just arm the negroes, and the work will be finished in short order." Fellow citizens, as often as I hear a man talk in that way, I come to the conclusion that he wants to find some excuse for changing the issue so as to get some one else to do the fighting.—He don't want to volunteer. [Laughter.] No man of common intellect can be induced to believe that the negro, naturally an inferior race, and debased by ignorance as he is, can ever compete with the white man upon the battle-field, any more than he can anywhere else. Set them against each other, three to one, and the white man will be the victor all the time.

In Mexico where our soldiers fought a mixed race, they were victorious on every battle-field, although outnumbered in ratio of five to one. Now if the African is afraid of anything on this earth it is gunpowder. In what estimation can you hold that man who tells you that the liberty, independence and Constitutional Government of the country depend upon a few miserable, ignorant, cowardly negroes? We have a population of twenty millions of white people, and immense wealth; properly directed, we are capable of beating any army the world ever saw or ever will see, and he who has the effrontery to say that we cannot maintain our Government without the help of negroes, utters a libel upon the American nation.

It is false that slavery is the cause of the present unfortunate condition of things. The cause does not lie there; it lies in another place. The mischievous legislation of these abolitionists in Congress is the cause. I speak plainly, but I speak precisely what I think. Now, one thing:

When we met one year ago in Congress, both branches pledged themselves that the war should be prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and for that alone. All of these abolitionists either voted for the resolution which was adopted embodying that sentiment, or ran out of the House to avoid voting at all. Well the resolution was adopted. The President issued his call for volunteers, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand rushed to arms, upon the faith of the solemn pledge which Congress had given to the people. Time rolled on, and success seemed to smile upon our efforts. Our Western armies had won great and glorious victories. The Southern people were still divided. Just at this juncture Congress meets. The dominant party goes immediately to work to undo all the wise legislation of the called session. Every proposition that is brought forward is for the negro. It soon became apparent the majority in Congress was no longer bound by the Constitution. Instead of coming forward with measures of peace and conciliation, they came with confiscation, fire and sword, and by these measures they at once fired and united the hearts of the Southern people.

Thus far we conservative men had gone hand in hand with these hypocrites, in good faith; but here we left them. We parted from them with great sorrow and pain. Then it was that I became satisfied that the majority controlling Congress meditated the destruction of the Government—that they preferred a divided Government, with the chances of power and plunder.

History is full of examples that go to show that Governments are never destroyed by means of either rebellion or foreign foes without some fault upon the part of their own ruler. You may turn to the scriptures and you will find numerous instances in point. The children of Israel were not, nor could they have been, divided by the wickedness of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who rebelled against the Government; but it required the mad folly of Rehoboam, their rightful sovereign to divide them.

When the wise men who had been for many years the faithful advisers of his father came to Rehoboam and endeavored to persuade him to respect the rights of all his subjects and administer the Government without partiality to any, his answers was: "My father lashed you with whips, but I will lash with scorpions, and my little finger shall be thicker than my father's thigh." From that day forward Israel was a divided kingdom, shorn of its glory and of its power. This last Congress has done for us, as far as was in their power, the very same thing that Rehoboam did for the kingdom of Israel.

As I have said before, therefore, there was a large Union sentiment at the south one year ago. In view of this fact, what should have been our policy? Should we not have endeavored to convince these people that beneath the flag of their country all their rights of property were secure? I do not know how you are going to reconcile this Union without some basis to place it upon. Such basis we might have had in this strong Union element at the South. Who does not know that two-thirds of the seceded States were carried into the wickedness of secession absolutely without the consent of the people and against their will?

The hearts of these people were for the old Government, in which they had always trusted, and the old Constitution, which they had always revered. Suppose our policy had been to foster and encourage instead of driving off that Union sentiment. There would have been no army in the field to-day. But, in lieu of that policy of conciliation which would have been our salvation, we adopted the policy of meeting them all with fire and sword, and the fatal consequences are not yet all told.

Now, I agree that it is right and proper in every government that, where you put down rebellion like this, you should punish the leaders, but no government ever adopted the policy in relation to themselves that ours has. A few years ago the Hungarians rebelled against Austria. That is one of the most despotic governments on the face of the globe. The government succeeded in overthrowing the rebellion—how? They executed a few of the leaders, sent the remainder into exile, and passed amnesty to the residue who were not leaders in the rebellion. There never was a government that has not uniformly let the burden fall upon the leaders, while the great mass of the people were permitted to return and resume their allegiance to the government. And I will venture to assert that if, after the battle of Fort Donelson, the government had adopted this policy of conciliation, there would have been no rebel army in the field to-day.—But instead of that being the case, they are at this moment confronting us with an army more numerous and superior to our own, and we are compelled to call for more volunteers. Now, the volunteering now going on, in view of the doubt already cast upon the subject, stands fair; but it is evident that our people are not rushing to arms with the spirit and in such numbers as they did when the former call was made, when there was a hope that the war was to be conducted upon more humane and conservative principles. In this State and in Illinois we shall probably succeed after a while in raising our quota of volunteers, but in many of the States they will be forced to draft.—The Congressional legislation of late has been fatal to us in every way.

I hear a good deal said now and then about the "Statesmen" of this Republican party, but I have never been able to put my finger upon any of their Statesmanship. I have served along with them in Congress, and I have found it invariably the case that, whenever any man called by their name begins to rise to the position of a true Statesman, they crowd him out of the ranks. Take Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as an example.—They hate that man worse, and denounce him more bitterly even than they do me; for they say Richardson is an old sinner anyhow, and they do not expect much of him.

When the future historian comes to [illegible] the times, the future historian will group these men, with respect to Statesmanship, and will say, "Here is a set of one idea fools, who permitted the government handed down to them by their forefathers to fall to the ground rather than give up an absurd notion which can never be realized or carried out."

You cannot administer government successfully with one idea, and let me tell you that these men, when, in the pursuit of their one idea, they come to make the negro do everything and have everything dwindle down, down, down, until they become totally incapable of anything like true Statesmanship. Last winter when I saw my venerable friend here from Kentucky, together with Mr. Crittenden—men who had been associated in days gone by with Clay and Webster and Benton—occupying seats upon the floor of Congress amongst these intellectual pigmies and one-idea men, the poetry of Moore suggested itself very forcibly to my mind as peculiarly applicable to their situation:

"I feel like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed."

When we pass into the page of history, as we soon shall, I fear that not one of all the representatives of the republican party now in Congress will ever have been found to have produced a paper—that is worthy of the great cause and the great interests that are committed to their charge.

Now, if you send these men back to Congress, the history of the Republic is written. Our days are numbered, and we are numbered with the past. Infamously, ingloriously, without a struggle, we passed away, and became "a school-boy's tale—the wonder of an hour."

I have heard a good deal said about the "conservative Republicans in Congress." These so called conservatives are excellent men, judging them by what they say; indeed, they *talk* the best, to vote so badly of any set of men I ever saw. We did think at first that your Representative from this Congressional district would vote with us all the time, but we were sadly disappointed when the time for talking was passed by and he was called upon to vote. That is the way with all these men. For a time they would make good Union speeches, talking tolerably conservative all the time, and voting just exactly like Lovejoy and his friends.

I came to the same conclusion about these "conservative" Republicans that a Yankee once came to in regard to the Siamese twins. The Siamese twins had come to Boston, and the old Yankee had paid his money and went into the show. He examined the ligaments that bound the young men together, and, as soon as he had satisfied himself that it was a real thing, and no humbug, he said, "Well, I rather guess them fellows are brothers." Just so, my fellow-citizens, I have been compelled to conclude that these "conservative" Republicans and abolitionists are brothers. [Cheers and laughter.] One is about as bad as the other, or, if there is any difference, it is in favor of the abolitionists. Lovejoy avowed his policy. I like a bold man. If he is on the wrong principle, I can at least admire the courage which enables him to avow himself. I always could understand your Representative from this Congressional district. [Laughter.] If, during the last Presidental election, these "conservative" Republicans had avowed the sentiments they expressed by their votes, the country would not have been in the condition it is at present. Now, let me urge you, if you are going to send Republicans to Congress at all, let us have the full-blooded fellows, and none of these men who talk one way and vote another. I know Lovejoy will not cheat me. I hate to be cheated, so I would rather have the full-blooded abolitionists to deal with. I understand their position. The danger of the country arises not from these men, because we can strip them; but it arises from these "conservatives," falsely so called.

There is a class of men who are always very busy—who go about the country denouncing every man who does not agree with them as a traitor to the country. You talk to one of these men, and ask him what he is for, and he will tell you, if he tells the truth, that he is for diverting this war from its legitimate object, so as to make it a war of emancipation. Ask him then—"Are you for the Constitution?" He will answer, "Oh, no, the Constitution is played out; the South has overthrown the Constitution." Sir, that man is no more nor less than a traitor, and whenever it becomes his interest, no matter where he may be, North or South, East or West, he will betray the country. Such men occupy a double relation. In the first place they are cowards, for they will not enlist in defense of their principles; and, secondly, they are traitors to the Constitution of their country, for they declare it is no longer binding.

Now, it's plain that if we wait for such fellows as these and for the negroes to put down the rebellion, we will all die before it is done. When this rebellion is put down, it will be put down by men who are devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

One thing is certain—if these Republicans maintain the power in Congress, our government with constitutional liberty, is gone forever. If you return to the next Congress conservative men, who are anxious only to preserve the constitution, we are safe, and the old ship of state will land in a safe harbor, where we can find protection.

The stake we are playing for now is infinitely greater than we ever played for before. If the Republican party is retained in power in Congress, we are gone. If we send a different class of men, they can but lose all, and they may save all.

This much I will say for Illinois—we intend to maintain our ground in that State. We shall advance our line somewhat; and I think that when we shall come to present these great issues to our people, duty to the dead, duty to ourselves, and duty to those who are to come after, most of these men from Congress in the State of Illinois.

One thing I know will be done—*the issue will be presented.* It will be presented in no cowardly, truckling spirit. It will be presented by men who are not afraid to speak their true sentiments, with the panoply of American citizens around them.

My fellow-citizens, I can hardly express to you my feelings when I have seen these terrible disasters coming upon my country, and when I reflect that her free institutions are all the heritage I have to bestow upon my children. I have seen more of the good results that have flowed from our institutions—more of prosperity and happiness among my fellow-citizens—than most men of my day. And now, in the decline of life, with a sun tending towards the twilight, no longer with a vigorous arm to defend or assail, I shall endeavor cheerfully to accept whatever the Almighty may place upon me. But, if it is in the providence of God that he is to punish us with afflictions, to destroy our government, then I care not how soon the summons may come to go hence. I would not desire to live longer. Hence it is that I say that in the discharge of the duty before our people, there is no power on earth that shall prevent me from telling plainly and candidly what I think ought to be done for the welfare of our beloved country.

But not only does every consideration of patriotism urge us to the vigorous prosecution of this war, if restricted to its legitimate objects, but every consideration of interest also.

As for me, I feel that all that I hold dear is at stake—all is involved in the safety of my country, and I would be willing even now to close my eyes forever if I knew that I was bequeathing to my children, unimpaired, the civil liberties which I have enjoyed under the constitution. I desire to live long enough to see peace restored all over the land from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. I desire to see all my countrymen worshipping once more at the same altar, and all united in an effort to transmit to posterity unimpaired the glorious privileges won for us by the blood of our patriotic ancestors. [Loud cheers.]

Warning of Henry Clay.

Extracts from his speech in the U. S. Senate, February 8, 1839.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered and and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place while the forms of its existence remain.

EUGENE PLUMMER MCCARTHY, formerly a practising solicitor in Queenstown, Ireland, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for stealing books from the British Museum.

THE Ojibway Indians have volunteered to fight the Sioux, providing the Government of Minnesota will furnish them with arms and ammunition. Governor Ramsey, distrusting their sincerity, refused.

The War Tax—Its Collection—Why Postponed.

A month ago, perhaps, the Secretary of the Treasury gave official notice that operations under the war tax should commence on the first of September. Assessors and collectors were appointed in August, and there the machine apparently stopped. The first of September came and passed—the 24th of September has been reached—and who has heard of assessments? Who of collections, or attempts to assess or collect? There must be a reason for this—and the question, what is it? presents itself to every mind. The debt of the country is immense; if it does not already, by the end of the fiscal year it *will*, amount to $2,000,000,000 more or less. Our opinion is, it will be more. On a portion of this the interest will soon be, if it is not already, due. The credit of the government is above all value now, and should not be tampered with. However unpopular taxation may be, even for war purposes, the administration should meet it promptly, without any postponement of the inevitable hour, or any attempt to dodge the responsibility. If they have shown no discretion heretofore, it is incumbent on them to make some display of manly firmness; statesmanlike wisdom, and patriotic determination now. Delay may injure the credit of the government, but cannot lessen the unpopularity of the measure. Procrastination, therefore, is folly—and more exhibitions of folly on the part of our rulers than we have already had is useless. The tax *must come.* It *must be assessed*—it *must be collected*—and why not at once? Why did not the assessors proceed with their business, as the Secretary of the Treasury said they should, on the first of September?—That direction has not been changed by any public official notice from the head of the department—and yet all is quiet; not an assessor is in the field; the word *tax* is not mentioned. Can it be—is it possible that the department is controlled by *party* considerations, and that postponement is the consequence of a policy that regards the success of the Republican party as of more importance than the preservation of the honor, the integrity and credit of the government?

We are loth to believe this. It seems almost incredible. And yet how else are we to account for the present inactivity of the tax officers?

Humiliating as it is, we are forced to believe that there will be no assessments, no collections, until AFTER THE ELECTION!

We have long since ceased to look for statesmanship in the cabinet; are we also to discard the idea that they possess either patriotism or

But suppose the absence of all these—who would have thought them shallow enough to believe that the people could be deceived by so transparent a trick, or depraved enough to attempt it?

They must be idiots or knaves. Perhaps to a certain extent both—the relative proportion being, one part idiot to two parts knave.

Nicely, however, as they may think they have woven this web, they shall catch no flies if we can help it.

Postponement is not payment; and we take the liberty of suggesting to the people that voting the Republican ticket will not settle their bill with the Republican collector, who will call upon them *after the election.*

The tax which every assessed man and woman *must* pay after the election, is to pay the interest on a portion of the $2,000,000,000 debt, every farthing of which was contracted by a *Republican* administration, to carry on a war brought upon the country by the refusal of a *Republican* majority in Congress to accede to the Crittenden compromise.

And this first *Republican* tax which the *Republican* collectors will call for after the election, large as it may appear in the eyes of many, and onerous as it may prove in some cases, is but as a drop in the bucket to what it will be next year, and the year after, and for years almost beyond computation after that.

Can, then, the people believe that the *Republican* party that *caused* the tax, *imposed* the tax, and will *collect* the tax, is the party to look to for any *relief from the tax?*

Mind, we do not say that any party can relieve you—good people, voters of Pennsylvania—from the tax necessary to pay the interest on the immense debt already contracted—that nice little *Republican* bauble which you contracted for when you elected President Lincoln and an Abolition Congress, you must pay, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing. It was a costly *bon-bon;* but you bought it, and must pay the price.

But by repudiating this Republican party and electing a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Legislature, you may save yourselves from an increased burthen of debt and taxation.

You may stop the debt where it is, and taxation where it is on the debt already contracted, by placing Congress and the Legislature under Democratic control. And this is the only way in which you can do it—for remember, every Republican candidate for Congress or the State Legislature is pledged to an "*unconditional, unquestioning support of the administration*" that made the debt, and that, by its utter incompetency, its profligacy, and gross mismanagement, will double it before the end of its time, unless checked and controlled by a Democratic Congress, whose superior wisdom and sounder policy alone can save the people from utter ruin, restore the Union as it was, and maintain the benignant rule of the Constitution.

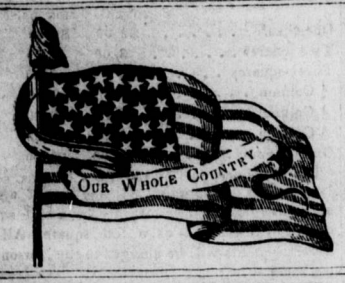
Choose, therefore, between the Republican party that has saddled the nation with a debt of $2,000,000,000, and burthened you with taxation, and that will increase the debt and taxation if continued in power, and the Democratic party, that will, if successful in the Congressional elections, put a stop to any unnecessary increase of debt, and make taxation as equal and light as possible.—*[Patriot & Union.*

THERE are over seventeen hundred volunteers awaiting marching orders in Camp Lincoln, at Portland, Maine.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : OCTOBER 3, 1862.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

SENATOR,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

The Carlisle Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Tuesday evening, October 7th, at 7 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the moderator, the Rev. I. N. HAYS. The church will also be open, Providence permitting, for services next Sabbath morning.

Death of Maj. S. H. Tate.

It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this place, which occurred at his residence on Wednesday morning last, after an illness of about four days.

In the death of Maj. Tate, our county has lost a useful citizen, the poor and distressed a sympathising friend, and his family a kind and beloved husband and father.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
But hope that he has found his last repose,
"The bosom of his Father and his God."

A Brace of Proclamations.

The President of the United States, on the 22d and 24th days of September, issued consecutively two proclamations, both of which will be found in this issue of the Gazette. The first proposes to free all the slaves in every state in rebellion against the Government by the first of January next, the test of loyalty being representation in Congress by the actual vote of a majority of the people. This arbitrary, unnecessary and Quixotic decree of the President, is not founded upon, nor does it execute, as some suppose, any clause of the Confiscation Act passed at the last session of Congress. That law relates to all the property of rebels in any state, while this proclamation refers expressly and exclusively to all the slaves of the States in rebellion. Besides there is great legal difference between freeing slaves and confiscating them to the use of the Government, *for the lifetime of the owner*, which is the utmost limit of time to which confiscation can be extended under the Constitution. Hence this *ukase* of Mr. Lincoln is as clear and undeniable a usurpation of power, as bold and undisguised a trampling under foot of the paramount law of the land, as much an act of rebellion against the written charter of our Government, as any thing yet done, without force of arms, in any of the insurrectionary States of the South. But its unconstitutionality and its assumption of a power which the people of the Union never dreamed of giving to their Chief Magistrate, are not the only objectionable features in this startling revolutionary document. Its effect upon the country, both North and South, cannot fail to be otherwise than disastrous. It will weld together in a perfect white heat of hatred against the North, all the slave-holding interest of the Border as well as of the Cotton States. It will give the sinews of war to the Rebel Army and nerve with the unrelaxing vigor of a most direful and deadly desperation, the soldiers enrolled under the banner of rebellion. It will divide, nay, it has already irreconcilably divided, public sentiment at the North with regard to a cordial support of the Administration. And should it be possible, (if the rebellion be not suppressed by the first of January) to carry its provisions into execution, should it be possible for our armies to march into the rebel states to release the slaves or encourage them to servile insurrection, what would be the result? A creeping horror steals over the senses at the contemplation of the scene! Women and children butchered in cold blood, fire and rapine ravaging the homes over which we would fain extend the benign protection of the Constitution, the carnage and diabolism of a new San Domingo purpling with human gore and blackening with ashes, the soil of once happy America! Then, when the carnival of these sable Sepoys shall have ended on the plantations of the South, bloated with booty and drunk with blood, they will make the fair fields of the North, where they have been taught that color is no badge of distinction, the desire of their hearts. The white laborer will be crowded from the plough, the axe and the spade. Starvation will come, and the grand but bloody *finale* will be a war of races, with what result it would not be hard to predict.

The second proclamation of the President makes a military district of the whole North, by declaring the writ of Habeas Corpus suspended in regard to all persons arrested during the rebellion, or who are now, or hereafter shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission. This edict establishes the military despotism, which has been so long predicted, and now it only remains to be seen whether the American people can be made slaves by a single stroke of the pen of Abraham Lincoln. It only remains to be seen whether freemen will not resent at the ballot-box (the only place where they should do so) this outrage upon the white race and the American name, this proclamatory liberation of the negro on the one hand and enslavement of the white man on the other.

Compromise.

Do not be startled, dear reader, by the caption of this article! We do not mean to say any thing that will settle the war in thirty days, for that would subject us to a trial for treason by a drum-head court martial. We do not mean even to propose an armistice, with a view to make possible a peaceful settlement of our national troubles, for that would defeat the darling project of the Abolitionists and would, therefore, send every man in favor of it to a dungeon in some Lincolnitish Bastile. What we do propose to say, is, that if we are to hope for offers of compromise or settlement from the South, we had better see to it that we elect a Congress to which the Southern people will be inclined to make such offers of compromise or settlement. Owing to the ultra enactments of the present Congress and the well known sectional, anti-Southern, anti-slavery position of the "Republican" party, we believe that no terms of settlement will ever be offered to our Government, by the people of the South, so long as the political complexion of Congress is not materially changed. The animosity existing between the "Republican" leaders and the Southern insurrectionists, is deadly and unmitigable, because it is personal, political and sectional. But the conservatives of the North, though largely represented in the armies engaged in the effort to put down the Southern rebellion, do not entertain such bitter and implacable hatred for the Southern people. They regard them as misguided and erring men, whose leaders deserve to be punished, not malignantly nor revengefully, but [illegible] tution; and, therefore, they do not hate them, or bear them malice. This is well known to the Southern people, and what little Union feeling yet exists among them, has inspiration from this very fact. Now, then, if we wish to disintegrate and break up the secession organization, so that eminent leading men may be induced to come out from its ranks and advocate an offer of reconciliation to our Government, would it not be wise to elect men to Congress whose well known conservatism would be calculated to encourage such an advance on the part of Southern men? Most assuredly. Therefore, let us be certain in casting our votes at the coming election, that we do not give them for a candidate for Congress to whom the Southern people will never propose terms of reconciliation and reunion. We of the North look to the South for the first advance toward a restoration of peace, and doing so, we should take care that we place no impassable barrier in the way of those from whom we expect such an advance to be made.

Dawes' Speech.

Why doesn't the Bedford Abolition organ publish the great speech of the HON. MR. DAWES, of Massachusetts, exposing the corruptions of Lincoln's administration? Mr. Dawes is a good Republican and deserves to be heard. Some of the readers of the organ might be enlightened in regard to the promised "economy" and "better times" of their party by a perusal of this speech. Mr. Dawes says that more money has been stolen from the public treasury in one year during the present administration than it cost to carry on the Government during the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration! Shall Dawes be heard through the columns of the organ?

Full-blown Abolitionism.

The black poppy, Abolition, whose opiate seeds are the deadly *Hasheesh* upon which the people of the North, have, alas! too long been feeding, has at last opened its dark leaves in full-blown maturity to the astonished gaze of the deluded populace. There are still infatuated leaders who call upon the people to follow them and pluck this forbidden flower. Others urge the people to shun it as they would if a serpent's sting were coiled within it. To descend from the figurative to the practical, there are a few fanatics who would have sober, sensible, patriotic people endorse the Abolition Proclamation of the President. But the great preponderance of thought and feeling in the North is against it. The whole Democratic party and many conservative oppositionists are against it. In our own county the people are almost unanimously opposed to it. Every man on the Democratic county ticket, from Congressman to Auditor, disapproves of and opposes it. No man can be a Democrat who does not repudiate it. Be assured that the Democratic ticket is a unit on this question. Democrats will never pluck this Lincoln poppy.

Hon. Jos. B. Noble.

It is well known in this county that Judge Noble did not seek the nomination for the office for which he is a candidate. On the contrary he was solicited by men of all parties to allow the use of his name in that connexion, on the ground of his peculiar fitness for the position, owing to his sterling integrity as a man and as a citizen. He has not been in office for eleven years, nor does he now ask the suffaages of the people as an office-seeker. He comes forward at the call of his fellow citizens, to bear aloft the standard of Conservatism, the true Union flag, under which alone our country can be restored to its pristine happiness and prosperity. He comes forward as the representative of the sober-minded, earnest thinking men of the country, who desire to rid the halls of legislation of the harpies and plunderers that have well nigh drawn the life-blood out of the body politic. He comes forward as the friend of good and liberal government and the enemy of monopolies and grasping corporations. To our Huntingdon friends we would say that Joseph B. Noble was and is an uncompromising opponent of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and if elected will not play false to them on this great question. We make this pledge for him fairly and honestly and without any reservation of any kind. At the same time Judge Noble is an earnest and sincere friend of local enterprise, and and will, if elected, do as much for our county's interest, as could be expected from any man. We put it to the people of Bedford county, can you send a better man to the Senate than honest Joseph B. Noble? Answer, ye who know him, and answer in accordance with your candid convictions.

Rally! Rally!!

Democrats, the prospect of ousting from place and power the plunderers of the public treasury, the destroyers of our country's weal, is brightening every day! You cannot, must not, dare not, fail now to do your duty, if you would rescue yourselves and your posterity from the ruin which is impending! Rally, Rally, Rally! Let every voter turn out to the election! Let every Democrat be a committee to see that his neighbor goes to the polls. We must and will be victorious! Now's the day and now's the hour! Close your ranks! No straggling! No half-hearted work! But charge the enemy in front, and flank and rear, and never, never yield till the day shall be won. "Up, Guards, and at them!"

A Wet Blanket.

The last great proclamatory efforts of Abraham, trampling under foot the Constitution, liberating the black man and enslaving the white, fell like a wet blanket on some of the "Republicans" in this neighborhood. Of course, the avowed Abolitionists, such as the ostensible editor of the *Inquirer* and a few others, swallowed it like so much manna dropped from a paradise [illegible] mislead their party, or will the rank and file, for once, have the independence to repudiate their leadership?

Be Assessed!

Saturday next is the last day on which you can be assessed as a legal voter. Be sure you attend to it and see that your neighbors are assessed.

☞The children of the Presbyterian and Lutheran Sabbath Schools have recently had their annual picnics. Happy youth, whose pastimes are so full of innocence, whose "ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are peace."

☞J. G. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed a clerk in the Prothonotary's office. A first-rate selection.

Acceptance of Gen. Coffroth.

The following correspondence between the committee appointed by the late Democratic Congressional Conference, to inform Gen. Coffroth of his nomination by that body, and that gentleman, has been handed us for publication:

McDONALD'S HOTEL, Fulton Co., Sept. 11th, 1862.

GEN'L. A. H. COFFROTH:

SIR: The undersigned appointed a committee by the Democratic Congressional Conference for the district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Somerset, to inform you of your nomination by that body as the Democratic candidate for Congress in said district, beg leave herewith to make known to you such nomination and to express the hope that you will accept the same. With our best wishes for your success should you consent to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy of the District, we remain

Yours Truly,
GEO. M. STENGER,
G. H. SPANG,
H. G. SMITH,
Committee.

SOMERSET, Sept. 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of the 11th, informing me that I was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Conference for this District, has been received.

In this note, accepting the nomination, I will say, that I am for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and, if elected, will sustain the Government in all the requisite measures to bring to a speedy close the present unfortunate war, and in doing so, restore peace and harmony to the people.

Yours respectfully,
A. H. COFFROTH.

To G. H. Spang, H. G. Smith and Geo. M. Stenger, Esq'rs., Committee.

At least two—Blair and Seward—and it is believed three members of the Cabinet were opposed to the emancipation proclamation of the President. In consequence, resignations are looked for shortly.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Gazette.

MR. MEYERS:

As a quiet citizen of old Napier, I have thought proper to trouble you with a few thoughts and facts which passing events have called me to notice, and which I consider that the Democrats of Bedford county generally should know.

I by accident happened to see the two last numbers of the Bedford *Inquirer*, and having heard it stated that my neighbor and friend, Mr. Andrew Crisman, had been spoken of in that paper as being anything but an honest, upright man, I was induced to read the filthy sheet to see what the editor *knows* about Andy, as he calls him. The Inquirer of the 12th inst., asks the question, "Is there a man in Bedford county personally acquainted with Andy Crisman, who knows him to be a loyal man?" I have been a resident of Bedford county for fifty years, and have been intimately acquainted with Andy Crisman ever since I was a little boy, and I have never heard his "loyalty", or good character as a citizen doubted until he became a candidate for County Commissioner, and only then by the Editor of the Inquirer, for I am confident that no honest man in the county who is as well acquainted with Crisman as I am, has ever had the slightest cause to doubt his loyalty in any way.

The Inquirer again asks:—Is there a man in the county who knows that Andy Crisman was not at the meeting specified?—Andy was at a meeting referred to by the Inquirer, but not for the purpose which he (the editor) would fain have the people believe was the object in view, for there was, in reality, no meeting there, unless the coming together of a few citizens who met together at a place and talk over the "passing tidings of the times" can be called a meeting, for there was no organization, and they were not in any house that night for the purpose of holding a meeting, and I know that Andy Crisman is too good a patriot to take part in any meeting contrary to the laws of the land. But the editor says:—"We do know that he was at the meeting." "*We do know that he was there!*" *We know, too, that he has been one of the leading elements of resistance!*" Now I would like to know where the editor of the Inquirer was at the time of that meeting, that he *knows* these things; he certainly must have been very close, or he could not *know*, for unless he saw Andy Crisman there, he certainly could not *know* that he was there, and I would like to know what the editor of the Inquirer would be doing, or what business called him to the West side of the Chestnut Ridge, at that time in the day.

In the Inquirer of the 19th inst., I find the following sentence in an article under the caption of "Andy Crisman." "We know he is a terrible subject, so is Jeff Davis, and there is quite an analogy between them." Now permit me to ask the editor of the Inquirer when and where did you become acquainted with Mr. Crisman? I doubt very much whether you ever saw the man, much less become acquainted with him. And *I know* that you are unacquainted with him, or you would not make the statements respecting him that you have made. No man can be acquainted with Andrew Crisman and not respect him, for his uprightness and good citizenship will make him esteemed by every honest man, and the tongue of the slanderer can do him no injury. Mr Crisman has [illegible] brought before the public as a candidate for office, his character was without a blemish, but no sooner than his name is announced, his character is assailed, and that, too, by men who have no knowledge of his virtues. But let them go, their reports cannot injure Mr. Crisman in the parts he is known, and I trust the people of Bedford county have too much respect for virtue, to be led astray by any assertions which the editor of the Inquirer may make. I should have thought it useless, Mr. Editor, to notice the Inquirer at all, but being a neighbor of Mr. Crisman's, I thought it no more than my duty to let the people know the true character of the man at home. For many years Mr. Crisman and I were opposed to each other in political views, but then, as now, we were true "loyal" friends, and if I am spared until the 14th of next month, I intend to vote for my neighbor, let the Inquirer say what it will, and I think that the vote Mr. Crisman will receive in Napier township will convince the people throughout the county that the Inquirer man *knows* but little about him.

NAPIER.

Sept. 29, 1862.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended in the Case of All State Prisoners.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore,

BE IT ORDERED,

First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

L. S.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN CAMP, NEAR FAIRFAX SEMINARY, Va., Sunday evening, September 21, 1862.

MR. MEYERS:

There is a number of the mountain boys of Bedford county, who, for the past year have been residents in the camps of Mars, from whom their friends at home but seldom receive tidings, except through occasional private letters, and who, perhaps, are not unworthy a passing notice in the columns of your paper. Various have been the inquiries made by fathers and mothers as well as other friends, interested in the welfare of their sons and former companions. It is now about one year ago, that, led by their gallant Lieutenant, W. W. Anderson, of Bedford borough, they left their homes and those they loved to engage in the service of their country. Remaining at Camp Curtin a short time, they were ordered to Philadelphia, and attached to the second Cavalry Regiment, P. V., Col. Price commanding. The regiment did not receive its full quota of horses until it arrived in Washington City. Being ordered into Virginia they were encamped a few weeks near Cloud's Mills, below Alexandria. Since leaving there we have not been idle, but have encountered all the arduous duties and hardships of the cavalry soldier. Attached to Gen. Buford's cavalry brigade, we accompanied it in the advance of Gen. Pope's army in his recent bold but unsuccessful movement toward Richmond, enduring our share of the hardships, we were the first to tread the banks of the Rapidan, from whence we were driven back to the main body of the army. With the army during the recent battles on the Rappahannock, Bull's Run, &c., and its retreat, of which enough has already been written, a short time since we found ourselves once more on the banks of the Potomac. Tho' not permitted to participate in the recent battles in Maryland, when we expected our homes to be invaded, yet our hearts and sympathies were with our brothers in arms. After resting our horses a week or two at this place, on Wednesday last we were again ordered to prepare for a two days march, and towards evening the bugles pealed forth to us the then welcome sound of "Boots and Saddles!" The regiment, lessened by hospital inmates, paroled prisoners and want of horses, lost recently, were soon in line. Company E, commanded by our Lieut. Anderson, was represented by thirty-two men, rank and file. Marching but a short distance, we fastened our horses to the bushes along the road side, made our simple and rude beds in the sandy highway in rear of our horses, our saddles, as usual, serving for a pillow, we retired for the night. By dawn we were again in the saddle, and penetrated the country to within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap. Here we came upon a detachment of the rebel Gen. Ewell's body guard, three of whom we captured. They were escorting Gen. Ewell, who was wounded in the recent battle, to Richmond. A number of wagons, and thirty prisoners were taken, among whom were several rebel officers, three of them being members of Ewell's staff. The distance traversed was eighty miles; all of which was accomplished in eighteen hours, we returning to camp on Friday afternoon. We rode all night and saw no signs of the enemy between Arlington and Thoroughfare Gap, except those spoken of above. We came near taking Gen. Ewell himself; he only escaped by being driven off at a rapid rate in an ambulance. Company E had the honor of capturing a rebel Major, one Lieu[illegible] privates. The boys are all well except Perry Hite and Andrew Frederick, who are in a Washington hospital. Mr. Tho's. Richardson, who resides near Bedford, is in his glory here. An old soldier, he knows how to forage, and has been the cause of the rebel farmers losing considerable horse flesh, poultry, &c. In the raid last week he was fortunate enough to capture a carriage, having two mules attached to it, and two or three prisoners. He says, "Horses are cheap in Virginny, humph! we might as well have them as the Greybacks, humph?" He is a terror to farmers who have horse stables, chicken roosts or spring-houses. Lieut. Anderson, in all his intercourse with us, has proven himself a courteous gentleman, kind to all and ever anxious for our welfare. Lieut. Col. Brinton is now in command of the regiment. There is a rumor that we will soon move again. There are many of the soldiers weary of this war, and wish it was ended. Many in and out of the army still think that the war can only be terminated by an entire emancipation of the negroes. If I thought that that was the object, I would not willingly shed a drop of my blood or draw my sabre, for I think the slave is better off where he is, unless he can be sent to the land of his fathers. If the South choose to ride to hell on the back of their negroes, let them rip, it matters not to us. But possessing but the rude pen and rough hand of a mountain farmer, perhaps I have no right to meddle with politics or write for a newspaper. Hoping that all are well in and around our homes, and wishing all the Bedford boys now in the army a safe and speedy return to their homes, and the arms of the fair ladies they love, but left behind them, (sorry I have none.) I remain yours, &c.,

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

Abolition Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave states, so called the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military authority and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein the majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved, March 13, 1862, which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the good of the army of the U. S., and shall be observed as such article:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following;

Section Ninth, And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindred of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States, and the people if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Terrific Battle at Antietam.

On the crest of a hill this side of Sharpsburg the enemy were discovered in great force. Their troops had been brought down from Hagerstown, up from Harper's Ferry, and part of the army held in Virginia as reserve. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Hill, and all the best generals left with them were there, and with all their best troops. Except occasional artillery contests, the armies faced each other in quiet during the rest of Monday. On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till toward night. The rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infantry was withdrawn from view, and it was still uncertain whether they were retreating or reinforcing.

About four in the afternoon of Thursday, Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry skirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about six, took possession of strong ground, close to the rebels' left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's fire first came.

There were constant alarms during the night, the hostile pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the evening the rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy volleys were delivered before they discovered their mistake.

At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both sides opening fire together.

The rebel line was formed on a crescent-shaped ridge, which in front slopes down into an undulating valley, irregularly broken by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the crest the rebel forces lay in uneven and strong positions, sheltered by ridges and hills, and especially strong on the flanks. Antietam creek, a stream too deep to be forded, except in very few places, sweeps by the base of their position, and protected it from assault.

McClellan's forces were first formed in front, afterwards thrown to the right and left. There is little or no ground on our side equal in height to the rebel position.

Ricketts also went forward through the woods in his front, and Doubleday with his guns, held front against a heavy cannonade. Meade ad-

vancing, finally met with a heavy body of fresh troops thrown suddenly and vigorously against him, and was driven back over part of the ground he had just won. Ricketts' line was at the same time hard pressed, and became deserted. Mansfield, who had come over the creek the night before, was ordered into the woods, to Ricketts' support, and Hartsuff's brigade, part of Doubleday's command, was sent to sustain Meade. Mansfield took the greatest part of his troops to Ricketts' help, but they were unable to extend their line, and in the effort to push forward his men, General Mansfield was mortally wounded. Generel Hartsuff advanced to the relief of Meade, with the 12th and 13th Massachusetts, and another regiment.—The Pennsylvania troops were retiring in haste and some confusion. Hartsuff seized a brigade in front of the field, over which the rebels were pressing, and held it in splendid style for more than an hour, against a greatly superior attack. His men behaved most gallantly, standing on this exposed ground, firing steadily, and never wavering once.

Gen. Hartsuff was very soon severely wounded. His troops retained their position, and finally, by the precision and rapidity of their fire, compelling the enemy to retreat instantly, advanced in pursuit, while they had been engaged. Hooker ordered up Crawford's and Gordon's brigades to their support. Hartsuff retained the advance, and Crawford and Gordon followed in support. A rebel battery on the right, which had been most annoying by an enfilading fire, was about the same time silenced by Doubleday's gun, and Hooker ordered his whole line forward.

The rebels were driven through the corn-field again into the woods beyond, where they could not easily be dislodged without artillery. Gen. Hooker, who all the morning had kept himself under the fire, and generally in the hottest of it, rode forward to examine the ground in front, in order to plant a battery. As he rode up the hill he became a conspicious mark for the rebel sharpshooters; their fire increased very suddenly, and General Hooker was wounded in the left foot, a bullet passing entirely through it. The wound was excessively severe and painful, and he was compelled to leave the field. Three men were shot down by his side at the same moment he was wounded.

Crawford had found the rebels in great force in the woods, and was already in need of assistance. Sedgwick's flank also became exposed on the left in consequence of the distance between him and the other divisions. The rebels perceived their advantages, and at the same time pressing Crawford and attacking on Sedgwick's, broke Crawford's line, which fell back in confusion on Sedgwick. The 34th New York, on the left, was forced to give way at the same time, and the woods were yielded to the enemy.

Gen. Sedgwick was severely wounded in the shoulder, leg, and wrist, but refused to leave the field till his division retired. Gen. Howard then took command, and ordered the division in the rear. Major Sedgwick, aid of General Sedgwick, was shot through the body, but is not mortally wounded. Many of the regimnets suffered most severely. The 15th Massachusetts lost nine out of seventeen officers. Col. Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts, was killed. Col. Wistar, 1st California, was severely wounded. The 34th New York could gather but thirty-four men when rallied.

French and Richardson meantime held a position well to the left and less in advance, and kept it. Gen. Richardson, not long after, was severely wounded in the shoulder, while leading a bolting regiment. Gen. Dana, of Sedgwick's division, was wounded, but not severely. Gen. Sumner found himself obliged, by this reverse, to withdraw his lines to their first position, where he held them firmly. He had been exposed during all the action to the hottest of the fire. Col. Revere, of his staff, was wounded in the arm; Capt. Audenried in the leg.

Meanwhile the forces in front of the whole line had been gaining some ground. Hard fighting all along the line has continued at intervals through the day. French and Slocum were well toward the centre. It was time to hear from Burnside, who had been long delayed in his effort to carry the bridge.

At four o'clock McClellan sent orders to Burnside to cross at once, at all hazards, and capture or silence the battery in front. The bridge was captured in grand style, but with the loss of Col. Kingsbury and 500 killed and wounded. Burnside, when once across, advanced on the rebel right, along the Sharpsburg road and up the slopes of the hill. A position of great importance was carried at first by his impetuous attack, but was afterward abandoned, as the rebels were able to bring ten heavy masses of troops from the centre and left to oppose Burnside.

Our attack on the left having ceased for the time, Sumner and Franklin were ordered by McClellan to hold their own, and the advance of Burnside was relied on to decide the day. Darkness was near before he was over the creek, and the forces against him too strong for his numbers. He, therefore, was obliged to content himself with defending the bridge and his position beyond, and the final attack was postponed till to morrow. The fire on both sides died away gradually, and at seven o'clock the battle was over for the day. Its results I have stated above. It was everywhere very desperately contested, and the loss on both sides is very large. Ten generals on our side are killed and wounded.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of Directors of Bedford township S. D. wish to employ eleven Teachers, competent to take charge of the schools of the district. The Board will meet at the house of John Hafer, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 25th of October, to article with Teachers. Salaries according to qualifications as evidenced by certificate. Schools to open Monday, 17th November next.

By order of the Board,

JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

Oct. 3, 1862.—3t

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Mary Burns, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

The undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Napier township, in said county of Bedford, adjoining lands of James Burns, jr., et. al., containing one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, leaving issue eight children, viz: James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph Burns, all residing in said county of Bedford; Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford county, Indiana; Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois; Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Tayler, residing in Iowa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Moses, late of Union tp., dec'd, will sell upon the premises in said township, on

FRIDAY, 24th OF OCTOBER, INST.,

the following valuable real estate, viz: A Tract of Land containing 160 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of Joseph Riddle, Henry Riddle, Abraham Moses and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r.

October 3, 1862.—4t.

Stray Mare.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata township, on the 22d of September last, a bright Bay Mare, medium size, with a bald face.

The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. RISWICK.

October 3, 1862—3t*

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair towaship, in said county, on Thursday, the 30th day of October inst., the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit:

A tract of land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Administrators.

Oct. 3, 1862—4t.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, John Manspeaker, late of East Providence town ship, Bedford county, dec'd., died seized of the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion place, containing about two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Cook, Jacob Ford, John McDaniel and Samuel Manspeaker. One other tract, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Feight, Samuel Winters, Allen Ritchey and others. That the said deceased died, leaving a widow, Esther Manspeaker, and issue 7 children, viz: Eliza Jane, the wife of petitioner, Jacob Ritchey, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David Manspeaker, who is in the army, residing in Bedford county, Pa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of October, 1862, when and where all persons concerned may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Collins, Dull & Co. vs. The Bedford Rail Road Company. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, of Sept. Term, 1861, No. 161.

The undersigned appointed to examine and report facts, and make distribution of the moneys in the hands of S. L. Russell, Esq, among those entitled in law to receive it, will attend for that purpose at the Court House, in Bedford, on Thursday the 16th of October, inst., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.

October 3, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas John S. Statler, late of Napier Tp., Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The mansion farm and property, consisting of a tract of land situate in Napier Tp., Bedford county, with a large two story brick dwelling house, bank barn, grist mill, two tenant houses and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, John Hull and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less. One other tract of land in said county, situate on Chestnut Ridge, adjoining lands of Charles Colvin and George M. Colvin; and also, two lots of ground situate in Stoystown, Somerset county, on the corner of Chambersburg and Johnstown streets, with a dwelling house, store house, Candy shop and other out buildings thereon erected; and sundry out lots on the North of Stoystown. Leaving issue ten children, to wit:

Mary F. C. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Commings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa., F. B. Statler, residing in the State of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Agustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma M., intermarried with Dr. J. B. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., and James B. Clark.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 6th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Sept. 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of John Martin, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 7th day of October, 1862, where all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Sept. 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Michael Ott, administrator of Elizabeth Ott, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford on the 8th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Sept. 26, 1862.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I. J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday (14th) October, 1862, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Ramsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School house, near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School house N. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry, at which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON, in connexion with the counties of Somerset, Franklin, Adams and Fulton, for the office of Representative in Congress.
ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator, for one year, being to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of S. S. Wharton.
ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Bedford county.
ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor, for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapible of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacinity.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforsaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one to twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath the to payment thereof or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by commissers, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspecters to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shal be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.

September 5th, 1862.

Proclamation of Special Election.

IN THE SENATE,
August 11th, 1862.

To JOHN J. CESSNA, ESQ.,
High Sheriff of the County of Bedford:

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the representation from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, being the Counties of Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon, in the *Senate* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of Samuel S. Wharton, late Senator from said district, Therefore,

I, GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth and the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, do command you the sheriff, to issue your proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of October, 1862, for the purpose of electing one person to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

G. V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:—GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS & SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers will take place at the respective places as heretofore, in the several townships, as follows:

In Cumberland Valley, Monday October 6;
Colerain, Tuesday October 7,
Monroe, Wednesday October 8;
East Providence, Thursday October 9;
West Providence & Bloody Run, Friday 10;
Bedford township, Monday October 13;
Londonderry, Wednesday 15;
Harrison, Thursday 16;
Juniata, Friday 17;
Napier & Schellsburg, Saturday 18;
Snake Spring, Monday 20;
South Woodberry, Tuesday 21;
Middle Woodberry, Wednesday 22;
Union, Thursday 23;
St. Clair, Friday 24;
Hopewell, Monday 27;
Liberty, Tuesday 28;
Broad Top, Wednesday 29;
Bedford Borough, Friday 31.

☞The examinations to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Directors are particularly requested to be present, as we wish to see them in relation to business pertaining to their respective districts. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, *Co. Sup.*

Bedford, Sept. 19, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Solomon Rice, Executor of Andrew Rice late of Cumberland Valley, dec'd. will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 3d day of October, 1862, where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Sept. 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of O. E. Shannon administrator of George Miller, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on the 8th day of October next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

Sept. 26, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Beegle late of Colerain tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. S. BEEGLE, *Ex'r.*
EVE BEEGLE, *Ex'rx.*

Sept. 12—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. Mock, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union tp., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.
Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

Sept. 12.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,
Creditors of Jacob Mench:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,—4ts

Public Sale

Of a Valuable Farm near Bedford.

On Saturday, 25th October next, I will offer at public sale upon the premises in Bedford Township, the farm known as the "Moses" or "Carn farm," containing 160 acres and allowance. This property is well watered, well timbered and in a high state of cultivation. The greater part is limestone land. The improvements are a two-story log house, bank barn, apple orchard, peach orchard and other fruit thereon. It adjoins Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Wolff, Smith's heirs, and others. Sale peremptory.

Terms: One-third 1st of April 1863, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

O. E. SHANNON, *Adm'r.*
Sept. 26. of Samuel Carn dec'd.

Public Sale

of Real Estate

In Southampton Township.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, upon the premises in Southampton Township, on Tuesday 21st October next, the Four tracts of Land not taken at the appraisement on James Smith's estate, to wit:

Tract B containing	139	acres and	87	perches	
" C "	145	"	69	"	
" D "	50	"	140	"	
" E "	55	"	46	"	

The titles to these lands are good, being laid upon the following warrants: "B" on warrant to James Smith—"C" on warrant to James Smith—"D" on warrant to Raney Breathed and "E" on warrant to Bazil Riggs. The above tracts lay contiguous and adjoining.

Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale on the 17th November next, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

Sale to commence on Tract "B" at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Smith dec'd.

Sept 26, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Friday, the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Sept. 26—3ts at.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Bowser, late of Napier tp., Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID H. BOWSER,
GEORGE W. BOWSER,
Ex'rs

Sept., 26,—6ts at*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel A. Griffith, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
Ex'r.

Sept. 26,—6t

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Hannah Stewart, by her next friend Jacob F. Logan, vs. Alexander Stewart } In the court of Common Pleas of Bedford County No. 71, September Term, 1862 Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts to the Court in the above case, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on the 4th day of October, 1862, where the parties can attend with their witnesses.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Commissioner.

Sept. 26, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced counsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

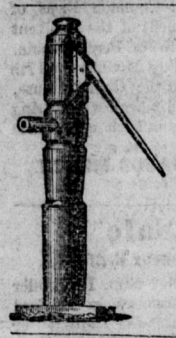
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.

Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COX & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed on the estate of Abraham Shaffer, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB L. MAY,
Adm'r.

August, 22d.—6ts*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Kerr, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted do said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims aginst the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY KERR,
E. F. KERR,
Exo'rs.

Aug. 22d—6ts at*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of James Richison late of Broad Top tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. RICHISON,
Adm'r

Aug. 22d—6ts*

GREAT ATTRACTION

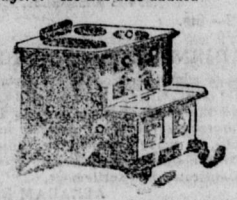
AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also aadded

STOVE  STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock. and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeador to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN VORE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted, by the Register of Bedford Co. to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin Vore, late of Napier tp. dec'd., all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are therefore hereby requested and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NATHANIEL VORE,
WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
Executors.

Aug. 29, 1862—6t at.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.

June 28, '62.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome; thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treat ed in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chets should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Janua ry 10, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Giassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

P I T T S B U R G H, P A.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage hou se.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Proprietor.

Aug. 1, 1860.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7. 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Dec. 21, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler wil be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices rom $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend, to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen.

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the

MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;

Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid

Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:

Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;)

Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.

August 15, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

EOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,

Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets andbeads, pens, penn holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violi, strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.—1y.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

July 4, 1862—1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.